

CONFIDENTIAL

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

3. In May 1948 there was a daily output of 32 x 20-mm machine guns for aircraft armament. Shipments left by truck. Since stocks for sub-machine guns were observed, [redacted] submachine guns were also produced. 25X1

4. In May 1948 Soviets stated that fixed 20-mm aircraft armament was produced.

5. As of May 1948, the plant's production included 20-mm aircraft machine guns and barrels with calibers ranging from 50 to 70 mm.

h. In July 1948 a twin-barreled machine gun on a circular track about 1.4 meters in diameter was manufactured with an armored turret; 12 mm thick and 1.1 to 1.2 meters high. This gun, whose barrel was about 130 cm long, was very similar to the German model 42 machine gun. The weapons were accepted by a naval officer. The plant's monthly production was 220 units prior to the summer of 1946 and 300 units since the summer of 1947.

h. Plant No 525 manufactured centrifuges of an antiquated type, lathes, and machine parts. [redacted] information dates up to June 1948, the plant produced each day one Stalin type milling machine and single parts for engines. [redacted] as of July 1948 that, according to Soviet statements, the monthly output of the plant was 30 shaping machines, 30 milling machines, 40 to 50 drilling machines, and 40 to 50 lathes. [redacted] information dates up to May 1949, reported the plant to be manufacturing drive wheel and track links for tractors and possibly also for tanks. 25X1

5. Estimates of the plant's workforce vary between 3,000 and 5,000. No air raid precautionary measures were observed. **

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6. [redacted] Comment. Bezmyanika, a suburb of Kuybyshev, should not be confused with the Bezmyanika at 49°55'N/43°14'E. See Annex for a layout sketch of Plant No 525 and a list of its installations. The existence of lead baths in the hardening shops indicates the employment of the so-called Bairit hardening process used by the U.S.S.R. especially in the manufacture of machine guns. In this process the pieces coming from the furnace are not chilled in a cold bath but are slowly cooled in a lead bath heated to the drawing temperature. This procedure has the advantage of producing a uniform grade of steel. Its disadvantage is that more time is needed for hardening. The high quality iron coming from Krivei Rog is especially suited for this process.

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** [redacted] Comment. This report confirms and supplements to a large degree the information on Plant No 525 in the records of the German Armed Forces. The foundry does not seem to have been established before the end of the war; it is not mentioned in the old German records. Judging from the reliability of the [redacted] the actual number of furnaces in the foundry is probably four.

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3 Annex: Sketch.

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(1) [redacted] Comments: Previous information indicates that the name of the plant No 525 is the Lenin Plant. The Stalin Plant produces aircraft.

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